Leader.

## IN THE EMPIRE CITY.

Sights and Scenes in and Around New York During the Cholera Scare-A Few Words About a Great Band

Special Correspondence THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10, 1892.

The reign of terror is at an end. It has been proclaimed by official act that King Cholera has failed to fasten his fangs on American soil. Western civilization can now return to its normal condition and prepare for another convulsion six months hence.

It takes a great deal to frighten New York City into a spasm of cleanliness, but cholera can perform that little job with neatness and dispatch. Cholera feeds on filth and thrives on corruption, and some portions of the Empire City offered magnificent propagating beds for this child of the Ganges. New Yorkers knew this, and the consternation and dismay caused by the announcement that cholers was at the entrance to the port, ready to sneak in without inspection or duty, nearly caused a social and financial panic. It was a costly importation that nobody wanted. Such inspection of unsavory neighborhoods, such sweeping and disinfecting in general was never before undertaken by the City authorities. A house-to-house canvass was made and circulars issued by the Board of Health were distributed, in which minute instructions as to diet and preparation of food were given. People whose acquaintance with soap and water was of the most limited nature surprised themselves with baths, and disinfectants made Manhattan Island smell like the pickling vat in a medical college.

Out on the bay strict quarantine was established, and the imaginary dead-line was as strictly marked as though a stone wall cleft | pictures they present. those placid waters. The city of boats grew day by day until thousands of souls were numbered, and the modern Venice almost obstructed navigation. There were no gay gondolas glid-ing to and fro among the black hulls of the ships, however, and the Stars and Stripes floating at the foremast were lowered to run up a strange new flag. The black flag of the pirate. the red flag of the anarchist never created half the horror caused by the unfurling of that sunbright piece of bunting, the vellow flag of King Chelera. There were 26 boats in the cholers fleet. Of the 30 or more who died in sight of New York not one was American born, all but two or three were steerage passengers, and constitutional defects, aided by disregarded sanitary rules, assisted materially in depleting the census of unwashed passengers who were fleeing from infected Europe and Asia.

The brute in the animal man came to the surface when it was finally decided to remove to Fire Island the passengers on the quarantined vessels who were perfectly well in every way. The law's aid was invoked to prevent this act of humanity, and that failing, the civ-ilized Islanders forgot their years of education and training, and drove back upon the angry waters of the storm-convulsed bay the pleasureboat with its hundreds of tried souls, condemning them, for aught the Fire Island people cared, to a watery grave. After 16 days of suspense, anxiety, and privation a landing was made at the point of State-militia bayonets other portions. The large windows in t and a refuge on land secured.

All of the history made on those 26 steam-ships with their freight of infected human life, as they lay in quarantine, will never be known; but many of the incidents were pathetic in the extreme. One poor woman, sent to find healing balm in foreign travel, returned on the Moravia, with its scourge-infested steerage, to die at home. Sitting on the deck, with a hectic flush on her thin cheeks, she could see the spires of the church where, when a babe, the sign of the holy cross had been made on her brow, where she had plighted her troth in later years, and from under whose shadow she had followed to the grave her only child. Death had taken passage home with her, and his icy hand held fast to hers as it lay upon the arm of her steamer-chair, yet to her was denied the presence of her husband, who paced the narrow limits of the pier, gazing out over the expanse of glittering water to the dark speck riding at anchor on its bosom, where his wife was fighting alone the awful battle with death.

Night after night an uptown theater was packed from pit to gallery god heaven, the audience impatiently demanding the musical tones and abandoned high kicking of the advertised artist, who, to while away the tedious hours in quarantine, and take her mind away from the dollars she was losing, sang "Ta-rara-boom-der-e," and kicked the cabin ceiling. while down below in the steerage disease and death held high carnival.

A little babe, brought before its time into the world, calmly slept with its crumpled, rose-leaf fists pressed into its wrinkled face, swaddled in the soft, warm shawl of a stranger, while its fair young mother went all alone on the long journey into the unknown country.

Through tears a would-be bride watched a glorious sunset on what was to be her wedding day. In her beautiful city home the bidden guests came and departed. Her husband that was to have been, wild with anxiety, sailed in his yacht just out of bailing distance of the doomed Moravia, his princely millions as powerless to get him across that imaginary line of quarantine as though it had been the Alps that loomed between, while in the hold the trunks of wedding finery were piled up awaiting fumigation.

Down in the steerage a little girl with just 14 moons of wisdom shining in her round black eyes tumbled about on the floor and babbled of mamma and papa in the musical tongue of Italy, unconscious that one short hour had taken from her both parents, and left her a bit of human wreckage stranded at sunrise on alien shores of the great ocean of life with not even a name to show her nativity or her

A quartet of politicians of National renown had splendid opportunity to prepare the "impromptu" speeches for the campaign, where engagements were cancelled because of their non-appearance as they paced the decks of quarantined steamers and execrated the luck that held them prisoners at such a critical period in the campaign.

During those days of detention the gamut of human joys and sorrows was often run; much that happened will add to the blurred pages of the Nation's history, and above the general rejoicing that the scourge is barred out for this year hovers the dread certainty that no mortal power can hinder or obstruct to fight on either side now appeared and began its entrance next Spring.

Gilmore is dead! The great, warm heart of guayra much the same scene was being enacted he Irish Bandmaster lies pulseless and still. upon the news of the Government's defeat. and Autumn winds sing requiems above his when Admiral Walker, of our Navy, landed a grave. It is not too much to say that the whole | large force of sailors and marines and preserved Nation mourns for him, for he had penetrated order, to every corner of the United States, and his friends were to be found among all classes and | is 50 years of age. He first distinguished himconditions of people. The demonstration in this great, bustling, busy city when the re-mains of the dead band leader were being car-River Apure. In 1879, when Guzman Blanco's ried to the church was something wonder- revolution was at its hight, Crespo brought it ful. For several blocks customary traffic had to a triumphant close. He has held various to be suspended because of the crush of people. offices of trust and high responsibility, and is a Few dry eyes were seen when the flag- great friend of the United States. draped casket was carried beneath the portals of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral. The interior, rich with carving and sculpture, and with treasures of art, was hung with purple velvet,

a tribute of great honor from the church. A wealth of blossoms and emblems made the air heavy with fragrance. The music stealing through the vaulted edifice and floating out through the stained windows, open to let in the golden sunlight, was marvelously sweet and soothing, and as the notes of Handel's Largo rose and swelled on the perfume-laden air, the rich chords fell with soothing touch upon sore hearts. It was such music as Gilmore loved. No more touching tribute to his memory could have been rendered. If not essentially great, as the world rates greatness, Gilmore was perhaps more, he was good, and his generous nature was honor personified. Some one kas by negroes and their bodies cremated in Johnsaid of him: "His hand was always in his son's burning house, and that the whites were pocket. He made fortunes, and died with a few moderate thousands to his credit. But he died richer than many a millionaire will die. for with Gilmore money was a means and not the end, and with it he wrought a robe of the cloth of gold which will pass free through the custom-house of heaven-the warp whereof is good works of charity and the woof the bless-

ings of the poor." Gilmore's last tribute to the memory of Gen. Sherman will be long remembered by those who attended that almost National pageant, and heard the matchless band of the dead leader

play "Marching Through Georgia," its joyous marching notes tuned to dirge-like slowness. Genial, gentle, and courteous, the world of men will miss him and the world of music will find a discord, for the Harp of Erin lies with quivering strings just as it fell from the Notes Relative to the Presidential hand of its master.

ISABEL WARRELL BALL. Death of the Poet Laureate.

Alfred Tennyson, England's poet laureate, died Oct. 6, in London, painlessly and quietly. Lord Tennyson spoke to his wife before he died, and his words to her were the last he uttered. His death was partially the result of



suppressed gout complicated with influenza, but was chiefly due to natural decay. Lord Tennyson was distinguished for greatness of heart as well as greatness of intellect, and was one of few poets who never fell below the superiority of the ideals he put forth. His character and works have made a deep impression on the age. Centuries hence his "Enoch Arden," "In Memoriam," "Morte D'Arthur,"
"The Lady of Shalott," "Elaine," "The Miller's Daughter," and "A Dream of Fair Women," will still possess their charm for the lovers of the widely-differing sentiments and

Dynamite at Homestead.

On the night of Oct. 7 an attempt was made at Homestead to blow up a house with dyr mite in which were sleeping about 40 n union men. Shortly after 2 o'clock in morning, when the millworkers were asleep, they were suddenly awakened by explosion which overturned their beds, so tered furniture around the rooms and bro window-panes and crockery ware. To say th the inmates were scared would be placing mildly. For a minute the men huddled their rooms and then ran panicstricken dow stairs. They reached the sitting-room, as found they could walk into the street; t front of the room had been blown out. O man stumbled and nearly broke his leg. I had fallen into a huge hole in the floor. It we there a dynamite cartridge had fallen and e

The street was deserted at the time, but t explosion aroused the people for squares aroun and they soon flocked to the scene. Deput Sheriffs were soon there, and secured wh evidence they could. It appears that a w dow in front had been broken, and throu this the stick of dynamite was thrown. I walls of the house were badly damaged, t front porch being torn away, every pane glass in the windows of the hotel was broke and much damage was done to the house office were completely demolished, the gla being broken into small fragments, and almo every window in the house was cracked. the bedrooms on the second floor the beds we lifted six inches from the floor by the shoo The buildings a block either way were shake and the occupants badly frightened.

It is not known who threw the dynam cartridge. The affair has terrified all t workmen in the mills, and they are in dres of receiving a cartridge at some other time. T Advisory Committee indignantly deny that striker threw the bomb, or had any hand in and to show their sincerity in the matter, the Advisory Committee met in the evening an decided to offer a reward of \$100 for the arrest | said in an interview last week: of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The End of the Dalton Gang.

The Dalton gang of outlaws attempted to rob a bank in Coffeyville last Wednesday, and the result was disastrous, resulting in the extermination of the whole crowd. It was rumored some time before that the gang contemplated an immediate raid on the banks of the city. At 9 o'clock Wednesday, when they rode into the town, and although they came separately, they were recognized by the City Marshal, who quickly made up a posse and stationed them at places where they would be likely to intercept the robbers. The gang was in total ignorance as to these preparations, and immediately began to proceed to perform the business they had on hand. Texas Jack, with one part of the band, entered Congdon's bank, and, while waiting for the time-lock to open, proceeded to loot the money-drawers, by which operation they secured about \$300. Bob and Emmet Dalton, in the meanwhile, were having better luck at the First National Bank. When they entered the bank they easily intimidated the employes and secured all the money. Fearing to leave the bank men behind lest they should give the alarm before the bandits should be able mount their horses and escape, the desperadoes marched them out of the door with the intention of keeping them under guard until they made their escape.

The robbers and their prisoners made their appearance at the door of the bank just as some of the Marshal's posse were getting into their places. At the sight of the robbers one of the men fired and Bob Dalton dropped, shot through the brain. The shot caused Texas Jack and his band to appear, and they fired into the crowd. They attempted to escape, firing as they were fleeing. A general fusilade began and all of Texas Jack's band were killed with | were not public records, then the prosecution the exception of one, who managed to escape. | would admit that it was no crime to destroy Emmet Dalton was shot from his horse as he | them. was attempting to escape. Four citizens were

Venezuelan Troubles. The leader of the Venezuelan revolution, Gen. Joaquin Crespo, is at last victorious. Last week he entered the City of Caracas, and his soldiers are in complete possession. Pulido and his Cabinet fled before the advancing bost and the people welcomed Crespo's army. The crushing defeat at San Pedro of the Government's forces was the turning of the tide. There was a great crowd of sympathizers with the Government and others who poured out of the town, and people who had been too cowardly to take advantage of the situation by looting and destroying whatever they could. At La-

Josquin Crespo is a native of Venezuela and self during the revolution of 1871, when he

Senator Peffer's Son Killed. A freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad met with a bad accident about 60 miles west of Council Grove, Kan., early on Thursday morning, caused by the train going through the burning bridge. The engineer, C. T. Peffer, son of United States Senator Peffer, and Clint Howard, fireman, were both instantly killed. Charles Hart, another fireman, was also badly injured. After the accident occurred the Both Peffer and Howard leave families,

Race Troubles in Alabama. It is reported by steamboat men who passed Lower Peachtree, on the Alabama River, Saturday night, Oct. 8, that a citizen named John-

all arming and preparing to fight. Minister Egan's Arrival. Minister Egan arrived in New York from Chile. He said the most friendly feelings were entertained in that country toward the United States, and discussed the course of the negotia-

the relatives of those killed in the Baltimore riots. Read "Better than a Pension," on page &

tions of the treaty which he brought with him.

He also brings \$75,000 for those injured and

and State Campaigns.

The following nominations for Congress were made during the past week: Connecticut-Chas. F. Thayer, Democrat, Third District. Louisiana-Gen. Adolph Meyers, Democrat,

First District; R. C. Davy, Democrat, Second Massachusetts-Elbridge Cushing, Democrat, Twentieth District.
Michigan-F. J. Hecker, Republican, First Missouri - S. Cobb, Democrat, Fourteenth

District; T. B. Rogers, Republican, Eighteenth Mississippi-G. W. Rayles, Republican, Third New Jersey-E. F. McDonald, Democrat, Seventh District; J. A. Geisenhauer, Domo-

crat, Third District. New York-F. Marvin, Republican, Seventeenth District; Col. A. J. McNett, Democrat, Thirty-fourth District; H. Bacon, Democrat, Seventeenth District; J. Le Fevre, Republican, Eighteenth District; F. S. Wolf, Democrat, Twenty-ninth District; Samuel Edick, Republican, Twenty-first District; C. D. Haines, Republican, Ninth District; J. N. Cox, Tenth

first District. South Carolina-E. B. Sligh, Republican, Fifth District: Dr. T. G. Strait, People's Party, Fifth District; A. C. Latimer, Democrat, Third District; J. R. Talbot, Republican, Third Dis-

Below will be found a table showing the electoral votes by States of the last three Prosidential elections, and the membership of the Electoral College under the new apportion-

STATES.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Blaine.	Cleveland	Harrigon.	Claveland	
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West Virginia	****	5	*****	6	******	6	
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		******					
Totals	214	155	182	219	233	168	4

"I visited Josiah Quincy at the Democratic National Headquarters in New York City and gave him transcripts of tables E and F, which will be included in my report on the effects of the tariff on labor and industries. These tables are a tabulation of the wages of workingmen in the constructive trades, and show 17,684 individual increases in wages in 1891 over the year 1890. There are but 16 individual decreases shown in 1891, compared with 1890. These figures were obtained both from em-

organizations in the State. I will have some more tables ready for Mr. Quincy soon." Peck's case has been adjourned, and is under advisement. In the Court of Sessions last week Peck's counsel said that the indictment was a fraud on the court and had been so hurriedly prepared that it was improperly drawn, in that it did not specify just what pub-lic records Peck is charged with destroying.

ployers and from representatives of labor

The indictment charges that certain papers, termed public documents, were destroyed, when, according to law, the documents referred to could not have been filed as public records, and it was never intended that they should be. As for it being held that the statistical details which were embodied in the Commissioner's report were destroyed, Mr. Meegan, the counsel, held that according to all authorities they were not statistical detail, but that the term referred solely to the arrangement and combination of the facts contained in the circulars

The prosecution stated that it would attempt to show on the trial that these records. circulars, and answers were public records and had been on file in the Labor Bureau. Therefore the only question disagreed upon was whether these circulars and answers were publie records, for if the Judge decided that they

The Judge stated that he was not prepared killed and three were wounded during the to answer such an important question of law on the arguments presented and adjourned the

Chairman Harrity has issued another circular. In this one he says that with abundant means, with subsidized ingenuity, with a body of hired professionals drilled and experienced in political intimidation, the Republicans are preparing for a final assault upon the freedom and honesty of the ballot. He declares that his committee has no resources except what the people furnish, and he therefore calls for means, "not only to spread the truth among the people and to aid in getting to the polls the full and honest vote of the masses; but also to detect, to prosecute, and to punish crimes against the purity of the ballot, wheresoever in the United States they are perpetrated, and by whomsoever committed or directed." The committee calls upon "all good citizens for the aid which it requires. It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man."

"I think that the people of the United States understand that if Mr. Cleveland is elected, both the Senate and House of Representatives will be Democratic," said Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee. last week. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel talking to Senators John Sherman and Nelson A. Aldrich and Secretary Charles Foster. They acquiesced in this opinion, and the Chairman continued: "We cannot lose the Presidency and hold either House, and I cannot believe that the people of this country are yet ready to turn the whole Government over to the Democratic party with its views on the tariff and finance. For that reason I believe that we are going to win. I believe that we will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and West Virginia, and hold our own wreck took fire, burning un 13 cars of grain. in the West and Northwest. The chances are that we will do better than that, and carry at least two States heretofore counted as surely Democratic, but of the States named I am con-

> Everything points to a lively closing of the campaign in New York State, and close results are expected. Last week the Chairman of the County Committees held a conference with the Republican State Committee in New York City. Each reported and was given his instructions. The Republicans are working like beavers to get their vote out in the rural districts. There are now over 400 stump orators throughout the State, talking in favor of Harrison and Reid. In some Countics there are being held 30 or 40 meetings a week. The Republican leaders say: "If we can get

GOOD AGENTS WANTED out our vote we will win. On a a full vote this State is Republican." The Democratic managers say: "If Hill's friends prove loyal in the Mention The National Tribune,

country districts, Geveland will carry this State by 25,000. There will be no knifing of Cleveland in either this city or Brooklyn."

The vote last year for Governor gives the Democrats some encouragement. Flower's plurality was nearly 50,000. But 20 per cent. of the Republican vote up the State did not come out. Flower's total vote was less than the total vote of Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1888, and the latter was beaten by Hill by nearly 20,000. On a full vote this State is conceded to be uncomfortably

It is not believed now that the third ticket movement in this city will cut much of a fig-ure in the contest. Unless Grace, or some man who is willing to put up the dust is back of it, the anti-snappers and the County Democracy combined cannot get enough votes to frighten

Cleveland and Hill factions of the Democratic party are at daggers' points in Jamestown, N. Y. One of the leading Hill men, a merchant of the city, is organizing what he sees fit to call "The Eighth of November Fishing Club," the members of which are agreed to go fishing on election day instead of going to the polls. Over 100 signatures have been obtained in Jamestown, and about 200 in the northern part of the County, and the organization is growing rapidly. All the members are of course Democrats.

Gen. Weaver arrived at Pulaski, Tenn., on crowd of 200 farmers who had assembled to reference to the proposition. meet him. The Democrats have had 35 deputies appointed to attend the speaking and see that peace was kept. Gen. Weaver was intro-Ohio-Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, Twentyance. He spoke for about 30 minutes. In ory for colored Bishops, which is an indication summing up his answers to the charges made of it." against him Gen. Weaver said: "As God is my judge I never did in Pulaski one single thing an address on the Indian missions. He thanked that is charged, except the levying of the money, and I pronounce the charges unquali-

The Morris-Bulkely que warrante case came up before the Superior Court at New Haven, Conn., on the morning of Oct. 7, and Judge Thayer rendered a decision in accordance with the finding of the Supreme Court. This is the first final decision in the famous Connecticut and were passed. There was a hot discussion quo warranto cases resulting from the State over this amendment: election of 1890.

Chairman Irwin of the People's Party declares there was fraud in the election in Atlanta, Ga., on last Wednesday. He says: "There was a great deal of ballot-box stuffing. Down in Dougherty County it was shameful. Out in Rockdale County they offered \$10 for negro votes. They were bought straight out. That's the reason we got no help from the Republicans. who would naturally have voted against the Democrats. Many laboring men were told that on Oct. 8, fierce and extensive prairie fires they would be discharged if they voted for the raging, which had crossed the Missouri River People's Party and the railroads gave the same notice to their employees. We are going right ahead. We shall fight right on through the Presidential and Congressional elections in November and then we expect to make a far better showing. After that we will go ahead and is feared that many lives have already been carry on the fight for the next two years."

The hardest fight in Georgia in the Presidential election will be in the Tenth District. The Democrats carried it Wednesday by 1,500 majority, but "Tom" Watson protests his ability to reverse this verdict in November. The election was a surprise to everybody. Conservative Democratic estimates had placed the majority at about 50,000, while the People's Party, after the fusion with the leaders of the Republicans, counted on carrying the State by 30,000. The majority of the Democrats will not vary much from 75,000, the largest majority the State has polled in years.

Cereal Production.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the preliminary statistics of cereal production in the United States for 1890. The figures are as follows: Barley, 3,321,099 acres; 78,349,602 bushels. Buckwheat, 838,777 acres; 12,130,668 Corn, 72,076,074 acres; 2,124,559,312 bushels. Oats, 23,297,272 acres; 809,198,797 bushels, Rye, 2,171,622 acres; 28,422,354 Wheat, 33,574,341 acres; 468,306,778 bushels. bushels. Total, 140,179,185 acres; 3,520,967,511

In 1880 the figures were: Barley, 1,997,727 acres; 43,997,495 bushels. Buck wheat, 848,389 acres: 11.817.327 bushels. Corn, 62,368,504 acres; 1,754,591,676 bushels. Oats, 16,144,593 acres; 407,858,999 bushels. Rye, 1,842,233 acres; 19,831,595 bushels. Wheat, 35,430,333 acres; 459,483,137 bushels. Total, 118,631,779 acres; 2,697,580,229 bushels.

Starvation in Mexico.

Advices from the interior of Mexico give particulars of a most deplorable state of affairs at Toluca. The poorer classes are dying every day by hundreds from starvation and exposure, augmented by an epidemic of typhoid fever. At Seacatras 152 deaths occurred last Sunday. The people are growing desperate, and in several instances, notably at Morelia, have attacked the Government warehouses, overpowered the guards, and carried off corn and the present state of affairs the corn crop has been killed by frost while in its milk. In the visited by drouth and planting was not begun until late, owing to the want of rain. Now all frosts, and great suffering among the poor is expected this Winter.



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THE EPISCOPAL MEETING. A Great Gathering of Clergymen at the Protestant Episcopal Triennial General Con-

Nearly 500 Bishops and lay and elerical deputies were in attendance on the opening service of the Protestant Episcopal Triennial General Convention held in Baltimore, and the Emanuel Church was crowded. At the second day's session the discussion of

the proposed changes in the prayer-book was begun and continued throughout the day. The revision of the prayer book has taken 15 years.

The third day was devoted largely to the presentation of oral missionary reports by Bishops to the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies in joint session.

Bishop Clark was selected to preside, and his opening speech referred to the large offerings contributed annually by the Church to the missionary cause and the effective manner in which it had been disbursed. He thought the coming year would prove more fruitful than

any of its predecessors.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, then delivered an earnest address on the work of the mission idle proposition to send 7,000,000 of these people back to Africa. They are here, as we are, to stay. Their home is in the South land and there they will stay. They have the same right here as the whites, and the Church can make no distinction, notwithstanding the Oct. 8, and held an informal reception with the doubt prevailing in the minds of some with

"We must exercise great caution in ordaining white ministers and in elevating colored men. The color line is drawn, and thereby duced to a large crowd on the public square by J. B. McDowell, President of the State Alli- to advance the colored men. You hear of the

God that the first baptism in this country was and patentability of inventions and validity that of an Indian, who was subsequently given of patents. Rejected applications prosefieldy false. The war is over. I come here on a title of nobility. When the Bishep went to a mission of fraternity. They said I dare not | Minnesota 20 years ago there were 20,000 Income. I knew I dared come, and I would have | dians in his territory. It was the darkest come had the threats been a thousand times | hour for the work among the red men. Missionaries had been sent out and deserted, and Gen. Weaver was wildly cheered. At the conclusion of Weaver's speech a mass meeting of Democrats was held at the Courthouse, and resolutions were adopted setting forth that a with success. There are now many missionhearing had been accorded Gen. Weaver. They would now reaffirm the charges heretefore made against him.

aries, but there is yet much to be done, especially among the Seminoles, the most badly made against him. The next day a special committee was se-lected en the Columbus celebration, which will hold a meeting to arrange a program of religious exercises for the celebration of Oct. 21. Different amendments to the prayer-book were

> "The decalog may be omitted, provided it be said once on each Sunday. But note, that whenever it is omitted the minister shall say the summary of the law, beginning, 'Hear what our Lord Jesus Christ saieth.'"

The amendment was finally adopted, as the sentiment of the Convention was clearly for it.

Prairie Fires in North Dakota. Travelers coming in from North Dakota and specials from Mandan and Williams reported on Oct. 8, fierce and extensive prairie fires and were sweeping along the country south of it, covering a district of 30 by 100 miles. A private telegram says that several families have perished. The loss in cattle, grain, and buildings will be almost incalculable, and it lost. The reports are that hundreds of families are fleeing to the rivers, leaving household goods and everything behind.

To Purchase Popocatepetl. A syndicate of American capitalists is about to buy Mount Popocatepetl in order to mine its sulphur and convert into cold cash its icecovered summit. The cholera-scare has made a largely-increased demand for sulphur, and the ice could, of course, be readily landed in the markets of Mexico.

Caprivi Complains.

Von Caprivi, Prime Minister of Germany, has written a letter to Emperor William in which he bitterly complains of the claudestine opposition of Von Eulenburg, and nearly all the other members of the Prussian Cabinet. The Chancellor threatens to resign, and asks the Emperor to intervene and put an end to this underhand opposition. In this letter Von Eulenburg and Herr

Miquel are accused of subsidizing a part of the press in order to contest the military bill, on which the Chancellor Intends to move a vote of confidence. Caprivi is on every hand cutting against

stone walls. Even his most devoted dependents are abandoning him. He is, in fact, passing through a crisis similar to that experienced by Prince Bismarck before his fall. Rumors of his resignation are circulating, but this is premature. He has too strong a liking for power. Nothing short of this military bill, however, can save him.

An Adventure in Bering Sea.

The schooner Maybelle, just arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Copper Island, reports an exciting adventure on Aug. 29. The schooner was anchored 70 miles of Bering Island in a dense fog, which lifted suddenly, revealing a Russian cruiser a short distance away. The latter made no signals and lowered no boat, but simply sent shot across the schooner's bows. which missed the rigging only by a few feet. The Indian crew, in terror, hoisted all sails, other provisions. To add greater distress to the Captain's orders being unheard or unheeded in their excitement. Then came a second shot, better aimed than the first, from early part of the season the country was the Russian, which pierced the schooner above the water-line, going completely through the forecastle, owing to short range at which it was crops have been killed by unusually early directed. Still no boat left the cruiser, her commander apparently being satisfied with bombarding the helpless sealer. Luckily for the latter, the fog thickened and in it she escaped. Damages were patched up at the nearest beach, and the schooner came home.

Homestead Matters.

Resolutions were presented at a meeting last week of the Central Labor Union in New York. suggesting that \$500 be given to the Homestead strikers. This was opposed on account of there not being enough in the treasury to spars that amount, and it was finally decided to send \$100 to Homestead, and to give other money to another striking organization.

Manager H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel

Works, said in an interview the other day: "Our works are in operation satisfactorily to us, under the present circumstances, and our business is assuming its normal condition. As far as the company is concerned, the strike is a thing of the past." He declined to talk about work being seriously delayed on the cruisers at the Norfolk Navy-vard owing to the inability of the Carnegies to supply the armor

At a trade's union meeting in Chicago, in the interest of the locked-out men at Homestead. resolutions were adopted denouncing Frick and Carnegie as traitors, and a committee of 21 prominent labor men was appointed to raise funds for the support of the strikers.

SOME OMISSIONS.

A Number of Posts which were Left Out of the Account of the Parade.

In our issue of Sept. 29 we endeavored to give a list of all the different Grand Army Posts which were in the line of the parade. Almost every Post in the country was represented in the line, but to get an accurate list of all was an utter impossibility. Nearly three pages were filled giving the names of the Posts, the officers, and the number of men who turned out, and that was by far the best account of any published. Since that time we have received a number of communications from comrades who inform us that we failed to mention their Posts, and we now publish these: H. G. Blake Post, 169, Medina, O., B. J. Headley, Commander, had 43 men in the

parade. Starkweather Post, 60, Monopgahela City and Chapman Post, 61, Manch Chunk, under command of John P. Norman, had 53 men in Joe Hooker Post, 21, Mt. Veruon, O., M. M.

Murphy, Commander, marched with the Ohio delegation. Thomas Buchanan Post, 123, Williamsburg. was represented by Wellington Martin, the Adjutant, who marched over the route alone. Lieut. James M. Lysle Post, 128, Allegheny City, Pa., was in the parade with 125 men. They also had with them a band of 28 pieces.

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4.



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